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TURRAH FOR ABE LINCOLN.

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Letter of Hon. John Pettit.

Mr. Bright alluded in his speech to a recent letter to the Breckinridge Committee at Indianapolis, from the celebrated Judge John Pettit, which was published in the last number of the Breckinridge organ at Indianapolis, and endorsed a portion of its sentiments, which he quoted. We reproduce the material portions of the letter, to further exhibit the fierce nature of the warfare now raging in the Democratic ranks in Indiana, viz:

LETTER FROM HON. JOHN PETTIT, THE "OLD BRASS PIECE" OF INDIANA.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., July 27, 1860.

I fully approve of the purpose of the sound Democracy to put a Breckinridge and Lane Electoral Ticket in this State. My sympathy and judgment are with them, and I cannot but hope they may succeed. It is said that this is going counter to and bolting the regular nomination, and that it will prevent Douglas getting the vote of this State. I deny both of these propositions. It was not regular to adjourn the Convention from Charleston to Baltimore. It was not regular to exclude, at the latter city, duly appointed delegates from their seats. It was not regular to nominate candidates by one half of the members after the other half had withdrawn; nor is it true that running a Breckinridge and Lane ticket will defeat Douglas in this State. My observation satisfies me there are enough sound Democrats in the State who would not vote for the Douglas ticket if no other ticket was in the field, to defeat him; but, however this may be, it is the right and duty of all men to vote for such men as represent their principles. The truth is, there is no regular nominee of the Democratic party in the field, and every Democrat is at liberty to vote for whom he pleases, without violating party usage or party faith. I prefer Breckinridge and Lane, because their political faith and platform are mine.—It is said this policy will elect Lincoln. Let it be so rather than that Douglas should succeed. I believe that Lincoln is a more conservative and sounder national man than Douglas, and that less danger to the Union, and to its parts, North and South, is to be feared by the election of the former than of the latter.

I do not desire the election of a man who says, as Douglas does, "It matters not what way the Supreme Court may hereafter decide as to the abstract question whether slavery may or may not go into a Territory under the Constitution; the people have the lawful means to introduce or exclude it, as they please."—This shows that he is neither a jurist nor a statesman, for being either, he must know that the judgments and decrees of the Supreme Court, under our form of Government, must be obeyed, though it should take the whole United States to enforce them; and that there are no lawful means to prevent or defeat their execution.

An appeal cannot lawfully be taken from the judgment of the Supreme Court to a popular meeting. This would be a revolution and anarchy, not within the constitution and laws of the Union. As well may it be said that if the Supreme Court has decreed, in a proper case, that Mr. Douglas is the owner of a section of land in Kansas, the people of the Territory have the lawful means to deprive him of it. This is monstrous doctrine, and the author of it cannot receive my countenance for the Presidency. Mr. Douglas has proved false to the sound principles of the constitution and of his party, and is not worthy of support.—"He has denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." Caesar needed the imperial purple to enable him to pay his debts and replenish his bankrupt coffers, exhausted by extravagance and in ambitious strife for power. Have we no Caesar, in this respect, in these days?

Respectfully, &c.

JOHN PETTIT.

POLITICAL BETS.—We will make the following bets with any responsible party.

\$500 that Douglas won't carry Ashtabula county in this State.

\$500 that there will be a President elected within ten years unless something turns up to prevent.

\$500 that if Heenan goes to the House there will be better order in that building than there has been for several years.

\$500 that Lincoln can't carry 150 strong gin cocktails at one time.

\$500 that Bell cannot be cowed, and consequently isn't a cow Bell.

\$500 that Gen. Jackson is dead.

\$500 that Wm. Lloyd Garrison won't carry South Carolina.

\$500 that Hannibal Hamlin had parents both on his mother's and father's side.

\$500 that John Morrissey can lick Edward Everett in a fair stand up fight.

\$500 that our Revolutionary forefathers did the fair thing.

\$500 that Jefferson, Clay, Webster, &c., were good fellows.

These bets to be taken together. We are sick of so much talk. Let us put up some money.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

A CLUB OF DOUGLASSITE NEGROES.—The Albany Evening Journal says: "A gentleman who was at the Douglas reception at Clifton Springs, informs us that one of the Democratic Clubs in uniform on that occasion, were NEGROES, and that they behaved quite as well, and looked as well, and received as much attention, as any other Club on the ground."

THE UNION NOW! THE UNION EVER!

Who cries dissolve? What traitor hand
Would read this sacred chalice slander?
Each link in memory of the land
We've forged is 'told despite danger!

Has Wonder lost her stolid gaze?
Is Reason trampled down by Madness?
Shall Freedom's temple be ablaze?
And Sorrow take the place of Gladness?

No traitor! No! No! No! No! No!
The Union now—the Union ever!

Stand forth the feds—for man there's none—
Who shrinks not from the dread ambition
Of cloathing Liberty's bright sun—
At cost of more than hell's perdition!

Living, by conscience ever stung—
Dead, a reculant's pain in story—
Whose infamy would e'er be sung,
Till Nature yields and Time grows hoary.

Hope, patriots, hope! Ne'er say discover!
The Union now—the Union ever!

But hark! the North sends forth a voice—
The loyal South burns her greeting—
While East and West with shouts rejoice,
And hail the glad, fraternal meeting.

Their banners to the sky are flung,
While every breeze the folds are kissing;
We cheer the firmament along,
And a single star is missing.

Chase, patriots, cheer! Ne'er say discover!
The Union now—the Union ever!

Mr. Vermon's tomb its gates outspread—
Look where the event shade is weeping!
While Monticello's Sage, though dead,
A fearful, ghastly vigil keeping.

Yet list! another spirit's moan:
"Ye have a boon, no scarce deserve it!
That lost Republic's life ever goes
By the Eternal, then preserve it!"

Up, patriots, up! Ne'er say discover!
The Union now—the Union ever!

On the Anxious Seat.

Not a few staunch Democrats have been for some time past in that peculiar frame of mind quaintly expressed by the heading of this article. Every Northern man is opposed to the extension of slavery—he sees the irresistible results to his country, if the Democratic party be bolstered up and held in favor—and he longs for an occasion for leaving their ranks in a respectable manner. Many an Illinois Democrat feels his destiny pledged to that of Douglas, so long as Douglas is the recognized head of the party in the State—and did in his own heart rejoice at the failure of the Charleston Convention to give him the nomination. Since the adjournment of that body, this feeling has continually gnawed upon their political vitals, and has produced a decidedly inflammatory state of their views of national affairs. "The Union are Republicans at heart." They are with us in principle, as every free man of principle must be. They ignore, as we do, the fire-eater South—and the fanatical North. However much they admire the pluck of Douglas, they feel that should he be thrown outside the ring at Baltimore they would now have the best plea in the world for renouncing their political associations and coming over like men into the Republican ranks. Now this is saying nothing severe upon them. The Republicans know the delicacy of their situation, and when they are fully convinced that there is no other place of safety—when they become satisfied that the Republican party is, and is the only conservative party, the only national party, then we expect they will join us. We recognize among them, men of honor and station, of ability and virtue. To such, the right hand of fellowship will be extended, for with such we can work and win.—*Aurora (Ill.) Beacon.*

"Nary One."

Did you ever hear of a Douglas paper recommending a careful perusal of the debates between Douglas and Lincoln?

Did you ever see a quotation from any of Lincoln's speeches in a Douglas paper, which was not also in all the Republican papers?

Did you ever see a Republican paper refuse to publish any part of Mr. Lincoln's or Mr. Hamlin's record?

Did you ever see a Douglas paper which did not refuse to publish portions of Douglas' and Johnson's record?

Did you ever hear of a proposition on which Mr. Douglas agreed with either Douglas or Johnson, or Johnson agreed with Johnson or Douglas?

Did you ever see any portion of Lincoln's speeches which Republicans were ashamed of?

Did you ever see a Douglas man who was not ashamed of some portions of the speeches of Douglas?

Did you ever hear a Douglas orator with more than one idea?

Did you ever hear of a "popular sovereignty" or "non-intervention" more than ten years old?

Did you ever hear of the Republicans running two candidates for the Presidency, and abusing each other as "secessionists," "traitors," "disorganizers," "disunionists," etc.?

If any one ever does hear of or witness any of these things, we hope he will immediately report the wonder to an astonished world.—*Grand Rapids Eagle.*

A great deal of speculation is yet "being made" in regard to the real object of Mr. Douglas in making his present tour of New England. On the one hand it is said that he is only passing on, in a quiet sort of a way, in search of "his mother," and again it is stated that he is only looking for the "grave of his father." We hardly know how to judge in this matter—but were we to express a candid opinion in reference to a subject of such importance, we should give it as our belief that he is looking for a suitable place where he can bury himself and squatter sovereignty both together.—*Boston Herald.*

The Sedition Law and the Democracy.
No act of our Government ever called out such universal odium and condemnation as the famous "Sedition Law," which undertook to coerce opinion, and to deny liberty of speech and of the press. Unpopularity and lasting defeat rewarded its proposers, and history chronicles it as a law unworthy of the age and country where it originated.

Mr. Douglas is the only statesman of modern times who has had the hardihood to propose the revival of this Statute.—He, last winter, in the Senate, brought up a new Sedition Law scheme, closely resembling the old one. Yet, in one respect, his imitation was even worse than the original. The proposers of the first Law had at least the excuse that they were, as they supposed, defending a Free Government, by harsh means. Mr. Douglas' Sedition Law, while equally harsh, had no object but to defend and perpetuate the Institution of Slavery.—We place an extract from Mr. Douglas' speech side by side with a portion of the justly infamous Sedition Act, that all may note the striking similarity between the two :

SEDITION ACT.

"And be it further enacted, That if any person shall write, print, utter or publish, or shall cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered or published, or shall knowingly and willingly assist or aid in writing, printing, uttering or publishing any false, scandalous and malicious writing or writings against the Government of the United States, or either House of the Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said Government, or either House of the Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them into contempt or disrepute; or to excite against them, the hatred of the good people of the United States; or to stir up sedition within the United States; or to excite any unlawful combinations therein, for opposing or resisting any law of the United States, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of any such law, or of the power in him vested by the Constitution of the United States; or when such persons being thereof convicted before any court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, and by imprisonment not exceeding two years."

MR. DOUGLAS.

"Mr. President, the mode of preserving peace is plain. This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give us the means, and we, by indictments and convictions in the Federal Courts of the several States, will make such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies, as will strike terror into the hearts of the others, and there will be an end of this crusade. The great principle that underlies the organization of the Republican party is violent, irreconcilable, eternal warfare upon the institution of American Slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction throughout the land. Sir, I confess the object of the legislation I contemplate is to PUT DOWN this outside interference; it is to repress the 'irrepressible conflict.'"

Of course in this procedure Mr. Douglas had his party at his back. In order to test and limit, plainly, the intent of the movement, Senator Harlan of Iowa offered as an amendment the following proviso :

"But the free discussion of the morality and expediency of Slavery should never be interfered with by the laws of any State, or the United States; and the freedom of speech and of the press, on this and every subject of domestic and national policy, should be maintained inviolate in all the States."

This amendment was rejected—the Republicans present all voting for it, and all the Democrats present all voting against it! The party thus placed itself on record in the Senate as the opponent of freedom of speech.

SNEAK RECORD.—"We want to subdue you."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"I don't care whether slavery is voted up or voted down."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"The owner of Slave property has a right to take his property into the territories."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"The Missouri Compromise canonized in the hearts of the American people."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"The Missouri Compromise unconstitutional speech at Providence."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"The Territories are held in abeyance by the general government—are governed in a minority as a father governs his son."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"Niggers above clams—down South."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"Clams above niggers—up North."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"I have made my last speech on Slavery seven years ago."—Stephen A. Douglas.

"Let us liquor."—Stephen A. Douglas.

Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen has declared for Lincoln—at least Chief Justice Hornblower, of Newark, vouches for the fact. Mr. Frelinghuysen was a quiet supporter of Fillmore, in 1856.

The Republicans at Occoquan, Va., have raised another pole, in the place of the one lately cut down.

CAMPAIGN SONG.

Our country is calling from mountain and plain,
From the hills of Vermont to the pine woods of Maine,
To marshal their sons for the glorious fight,
That Freedom must wage for the true and the right!
And one jubilant echo resounds through the land,
We're coming, we're coming, with heart and with hand!
And the name of our flag—the people like best,
We're thrilled on its flag—"Honest Abe of the West!"
Then shout for "Old Abe"—"Honest Abe of the West!"
And hurray! for—"Our Hamlin!"—the truest and best!

Then, arouse ye, bold Freeman! for now is the hour,
To expel from our Rome the base Vandals of power,
Who Liberty's charter would blotter for apace,
And freedom and glory, for chains and disgrace!
We're coming, we're coming, from all the broad West,
With standards unfurled for the man we like best;
And millions of Freedom we echo the strain,
Then shout on the winds of the South and the plain:
Hurray! for "Old Abe"—"Honest Abe of the West!"
And hurray! for—"Our Hamlin!"—the truest and best!

Where the Orient dawned, to the price of the West,
The people are rising at Freedom's behest;
And vow not a word of our virgin domain,
The minions of Slavery shall ever profane!
Then, up, every Freeman, and join the brave band,
And till ever we, till you've rescued the land!
For proud is the purpose your country to save,
From the rule of the selfishness—imbelle and slave.
Then, hurray! for "Old Abe"—"Honest Abe of the West!"
And hurray! for—"Our Hamlin!"—the truest and best!

A Prophecy Fulfilled.

In the debate at Galesburg between Douglas and Lincoln, in 1858, the former dwelt upon the sectional character of the Republican organization. "You have," said he, "a sectional organization—a party which appeals to the Northern section of the Union against the Southern—a party which appeals to Northern passion, Northern pride, Northern ambition, and Northern prejudices against Southern people, the Southern States and Southern institutions. * * * No political creed is sound which cannot be proclaimed fearlessly in every State of the Union." Mr. Lincoln, in reply, called attention to the fact that Mr. Douglas did not and could not lay his finger upon anything in the Republican platform that was wrong or that entitled it to the appellation of sectional—that the only evidence he could produce in support of either charge was that in the Southern portion of the Union there are people who will not let Republican doctrines be proclaimed among them. Mr. Lincoln argued that this was no test of the soundness or nationality of a political doctrine, and added:

"I ask his attention, also, to the fact that by the rule of nationality he is himself fast becoming sectional. I ask his attention to the fact that his speeches would not go as current now south of the Ohio river, as they have formerly gone there. I ask his attention to the fact that he felicitates himself to-day that all the Democrats of the Free States are agreeing with him. If he has not thought of this I commend to his consideration the evidence of his own declaration on this day of his becoming sectional too. I see it rapidly approaching. Whatever may be the result of this ephemeral contest between Judge Douglas and myself, I see the day rapidly approaching when his pill of sectionalism, which he has been thrusting down the throats of Republicans for years past, will be crowded down his own throat."

The prediction embraced in the last sentence has been fulfilled earlier than Mr. Lincoln probably expected it would be. The developments at Charleston, within he last few days, prove Mr. Douglas to be the head of an intensely sectional organization, and that he holds to doctrines "which cannot be proclaimed in every State of the Union."—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

THE FUSION.—The Albany Evening Journal has the following language in regard to the Democratic fusion. It has the ring of Mr. Weed's best utterances: Remembering, as we do, how long and unannouncedly the Democracy was powerful, by adherence to its principles, usages and discipline, we are amazed at the folly that has dwarfed and demoralized it. In its better days, before its destinies fell into the hands of traders and tricksters, the Democratic party would have preferred a dozen defeats rather than resort to, or rely on bargains with other opponents. When converts from other parties came to them, accepting their principles, they were received. But the idea of dividing an Electoral ticket with three hostile parties—each their avowed opponents—would have been scorned by the leaders, as it will now be scorned by the rank and file.

IF NOT THAT, THEN THAT.—Col. Forney says, in his Press, that "the election in Maine proves that Abraham Lincoln will certainly be chosen for the next President unless, in the mean time, Mr. Breckinridge shall withdraw himself from the field, and the fire-eaters and the Disunionists of the South shall ground their arms and yield to Douglas and Johnson." As it is morally certain that Mr. Breckinridge will not "withdraw," and that the fire-eaters and Disunionists of the South will not "ground arms," it follows, as a matter of course, that "Abraham Lincoln will certainly be chosen for the next President." As Col. Forney is a man who is not apt to be mistaken in such matters, this opinion is a valuable one to our side of the house.

Mr. Washburne, of California, brother of the "three Washburnes" in Congress, is not on the Douglas as has been reported, but on the Lincoln electoral ticket.

An Eastern religious journal estimates that at the present rate of decrease, in twenty years there will not be a Quaker in the world.

The Way of the Transgressor is Hard.
In 1844 Stephen A. Douglas eulogized the Missouri Compromise as "sacred as the Constitution itself," and predicted with a bold assurance that no one would ever be infamous enough to lay "ruthless" hands upon it.

In the commencement of the year 1854 Mr. Douglas, as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, brought forward a bill organizing the Territory of Nebraska, and reporting against disturbing the Missouri Compromise act.

One month later, in strong contadiction of the above, he appeared in the chamber of the United States Senate with a bill in his hands to repeal it, and with a boldness of treachery and justification hardly ever equalled, and with a brazen front urged he repeal upon the great principle of original self-government.

This mockery was so transparent that at the first shock almost the entire Northern Democracy were palsied with dismay. But with a strange characteristic of the human mind Democracy began to change their chagrin and protest to pity; that to extenuation for the act; then to defend it; and from thence to embrace and swear it to be the "holy holies" of original Democracy. The world watching this transformation, could but wonder at the novelty of the human mind.

Then followed the Kansas trouble, when unbiased minds could but discover that he people of the "Territory being left perfectly free to regulate their own institutions in their own way," meant to place them in charge of Missouri slaveholding ruffians with stuffed candle-box returns to answer to the place of the purity of the ballot-box.

Then followed the Dred Scott Decision with the elict that Congress or the people of a Territory possessed no other power over the subject of slavery except that "coupled with the duty of protecting."

This decision exploding all Mr. Douglas had ever claimed and chanted and said or popular sovereignty, nevertheless received his mocking and derisive concurrence.

This glaring inconsistency Mr. Douglas filled over with an artful demagogue's skill. This encouraged, the slaveholding power next presented that child of hell, the Lecompton Constitution. This was getting along a little to fast for Mr. Douglas. He had fed the monster until it was getting a little importune and unwise. It did not give Mr. Douglas time to sufficiently prepare the public mind for its appearance, and the danger of losing his Senatorial seat forced him to try and keep he animal back. Here was a difficulty that treacherous demagogues sooner or later reach. He would like to keep the favor of the South and support the bill; but that would lose him his seat. He fought he Lecompton bill, and by a series of artful dodges retained his place in the Senate; but in so doing he had incurred the displeasure of the slave god. Mr. Douglas, although forced to defend his position in this respect, was willing to pay any and every kind of tithes to the slave deity for indulgences for the future. He was willing to incarcerate Republicans to stop their plaguing the flesh dealers.

He was in favor of Squatter Sovereignty and unfriendly legislation, as his great principle, but still he was willing to leave it to the Supreme Court, which he knew had already decided against it and killed it.

He had his sycophant's vote for a fire-eater for Speaker, and in short was ready to do anything for them if they would make him President; but while they loved he treason they despised the traitor, and to bullying or coaxing could drive them in his support. This matters stood at the meeting of the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions. At these the Southern States would not consent to nominate Douglas or accept his dishonest triple-faced platform, and they separated and nominated Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.

But the crowning shame of Mr. Douglas in this: after finding that in his assumed position standing upon his "great principle" as embodied in a platform adopted that he could not be nominated regularly, he sends a dispatch to his friends that they may "modify the platform" to please the South. But too late—they scorned his modifying treachery, and have left him to his fate.

Mr. Douglas is now nominated by a fragment of his party which can give him no States, and he can have the empty bombast of being a Presidential candidate with not half the chance of ever holding seat in the Presidential chair to being blown up in some powder mill.

He has spent millions to advance his political fortunes, and has dodged around upon all subjects; and he can now sit down and review his numerous treacheries, and calculate whether they have paid.

A SOUTHERN MAN ON DISUNION.—Hon. Amos Kendall, of Maryland, who was a member of Jackson's Cabinet, and one of his most confidential advisers, has written a letter to Orr, of South Carolina, in which he alludes to the threats of the disunionists. He says that in case any act of resistance to Lincoln's inauguration should be attempted; or any disposition shown by States to secede, in the event of his election, 200,000 men would be ready to volunteer for the execution of the laws and maintenance of the Union.

Early in life Mr. Douglas began to imbibed the true spirit of New England!—*Greenfield Democrat.*

Well he might, for it cost him only twenty-eight cents a gallon!—*Worcester Transcript.*